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Europe's Sugar Surplus.

est in all cases send stamps for that purpose

The proposed conference in Brussels to discuss the abolition of the sugar bounties seems to have been definitely arranged. It will be held in December or January, and only the sugar-exporting countries of Europe will be invited. The conference has become necessary on account of the critical position of the beet sugar industry.

Germany, Austria-Hungary, France and Russia, the great producing countries, have gathered a beet crop this fall that will yield the largest output of sugar yet produced. Germany in particular bids fair to be so overwhelmed with sugar that it can neither consume it nor sell it abroad except at a ruinous sacrifice. Owing to the enormous stimulation which the bounties paid on export sugar have given to the cultivation of the sugar beet this article is now the largest industrial staple of the German Empire. About one-fourth of the sugar consumed by Europe and America is German beet sugar, although, curiously enough, the Germans themselves are small sugar eaters. They use only one-third as much sugar per capita as the people of the United States or Great Britain. The result is that for years past it has been necessary to find foreign markets for a great deal more than half the crop.

Year after year, the Germans have been putting more and more land into beets in spite of the increasing difficulties of selling sugar abroad at profitable prices. The unusually large crop of this year has come at a most unfortufrom a poor yield of wheat and rye, and industrial depression generally. The result is that the purchasing capacity of the poorer classes, dependent port, has been seriously reduced. It is made by outsiders; and Congress has sumption in Germany alone will amount | disapproving many departmental recomduring the current fiscal year to 75,000 | mendations, and by making the Board Germany also sees its foreign market pendent of and almost equal to the threatened. Cuba is reappearing as a Ordnance Bureau. The general tone competitor in the United States, which of Gen. Buffington's final report as during the last few years have bought | Chief of Bureau is therefore not to be on an average about \$12,000,000 worth of German sugar every year.

Although the crisis is most intense in Germany, similar conditions are found in all the other countries paying beet sugar bounties. Even in Spain, which, a few years ago, did not produce suffihe curtailed certain to fall to a ruinous figure.

The governments of the sugar beet crisis may not be precipitated by sud- Ottoman Empire. denly withdrawing the stimulant on up. It will be interesting to see what remedy for the trouble will be applied.

The Army Ordnance Report.

The last report that Gen. BUFFINGTON will make as Chief of Ordnance is not especially cheerful in its tone. Routine matters have progressed favorably on the whole, but many things have hapnance Bureau, which the Chief of the gress is responsible for some of these Government.

eave in his report:

"The experience of the past two years would neets to call for some radical county in for making of contracts to retery tor other of the secretary of War and the firelesary Department from source time consuming curtesponience is some expanses. he found himself forced to make to his was infecting the nir. At midnight estending ever years, and to save their that most a estensible friends? Obviously, England test subjects floatracks about the streets an mean but one thing is meet the mengation as inservice or material to be foresteded and to the time other provisions, restored Eastern ing There was a freshet of yells, hissess of contract. This department has been forced to make contracts against its judgment to account his control of Crete. In addition, how- rushed into the corridors and began to

Congress, and time wasted to explains agreed in consideration of the right define to repair the damage done to the tions by contractors. "many surplaces to occupy Cyprus, to guarantee the cuty Hall ments for supid-firs guns are vacant Buitan's Amatic dominions. Now there. There is had one tenatic explanation today in the fortifications for which is no doubt that geographically and of this outbreak of savagery in the home this department is baid rasponsible.

the new system of staff details. so far as that England is bound by the treaty given this big g is at his old tricks around. it is applicable to the Ordonnes Bureau, which gave her Cyprus, to stefand the We advant the Salom police to keep a He sure

Many many little of any mosts loan those possesses | particularity motorerightly over the inimid Ay any refuneted affects of the atteny the assequence; the blone his detail was raided."

by Capt. Duris of the Ordnance Depart- I the case. Lauland did not lift a hand

which he visited, occur these words: Even an ordnance officer will find that he is at a disadvantage, and probably losing many fine points, when he visits a factory that is not in the line of with me in shops similar to those at Rock Island arsenals. My duties have never required me to visit even any of tell whether the foreign shops were better or not. Under the present arrangement our officers are more or less ignorant of the work at other arsenals, and it is impossible to prevent this by changes of station, for progress is so rapid in all points that an officer's knowledge of any one specialty will become obsolete long before he could return to it."

detail systems. Foreign armies, Capt. DUNN re-ARMSTRONG, VICKERS-MAXIM, KRUPP, SKODA; and the function of their military officers is one of selection only. This system is inapplicable in our army, as we have no manufacturer with large enough plant and experience to permit us to do away with our Ordnance Bureau.

Gen. BUFFINGTON does not approve of the Winchester magazine rifles, .30calibre, bought in 1898-99, and on Gen. MACARTHUR'S report that the Krag rifle is preferred, recommends that the Winchesters be disposed of. He says further that the test of field guns has not yet been made, and evidently considers that we do not need to change our present those who say that the credit won by REILLY's battery in China was due to the men, not to the guns; and without comment mentions that Sweden is mounting seacoast guns on modified Buffington disappearing carriages. He does not approve of either thorite or the Isham shell, both favored by the Board of Ordnance and Fortification; the thorite, he says, was found to be unstable, and not to be detonated; the Isham shell was found to be difficult to load, and less effective than an ordinary shell.

It has been Gen. BUFFINGTON's misfortune to be at the head of his department nate time, for Germany is suffering at a time when public opinion, rightly or wrongly, held it responsible for various shortcomings discovered during the Spanish war. A widespread belief exists that the Ordnance Department upon the factories or the farms for sup- objects to and opposes all inventions estimated that the decline in sugar con- responded to this opinion and belief by tons. With a decreasing home market of Ordnance and Fortifications indewondered at, however sincerely it may be regretted.

France, England and Turkey.

A glance at the map will show that the Turkish island of Mitylene, the Lesbos of the old Greek days, would, cient sugar for its own consumption, if permanently occupied by France, the cultivation of the sugar beet has been not only enable that Power to capture so stimulated by bounties that the coun- at will the great port of Smyrna on the try now raises all its own sugar and has a mainland of Asia Minor, but also would surplus which it can scarcely sell abroad give her a naval station of preëminent at a profit. In short, the supply of beet strategic value with reference to the Dardanelles, the Egean and the Levant. To understand why no permanent occupation of the island is contemplated. growing countries of Europe have and why the naval demonstration in decided that a definite and large restric- Lesbian waters simply aims at the ention of the sugar beet area to be planted forcement of certain claims of French next spring has become an unavoid- citizens against the Porte, it may be able necessity. Many persons are ad-needful to recall some incidents that vocating the immediate reduction or followed the last Russo-Turkish War, the total abolition of the sugar bounties, and the treaty obligations then assumed but the question is whether a serious by Great Britain with regard to the

What had Lord BEACONSFIELD in mind which a great industry has been built when, returning with Lord SALISBURY from the Congress of Berlin, he announced in London that he had brought back "peace with honor"? He referred. of course, to the fact that, at Berlin, not only had the Czar been deprived of a large part of the spoils of victory wrung from Turkey by the Treaty of San Stefano, but, as an offset to the relatively small gains which the Conpened, both in and outside of the Ord- gress permitted Russia to retain, Austria and England, neither of which department has not approved. Con- Powers had fired a gun during the conrest, had secured at the Sultan's expense, things, while others are due to causes important territorial acquisitions. That not connected with any branch of the is to say, while Russia only obtained a small strip of Turkish Armenia, and Gen. BUFFINOTON disapproves of the recovered Bessarabs, which she had lost ordnance material. On this subject he and the Herzegovina, and England took for herself the strategically useful island

of Cyprus. What quid pro quo did ABDUL HAMID suppose that he was to receive in return for the territorial concession which politically, the island of Leulea is an all peace and respectability. Once more Gen Historica of the return of apparent apparentation of Asia Militar St follows states in the return of prosecution observed Ministry gave for typess. to defined the We nelvow the Emissis police to Easign a con- Can you am east your beneficial indicates a Fight to this Lendon, and to sharp to decide the Black types and Market and Market and Market to American the process and the state of the control of the contro first when the que to at motion of an armony appears any attempt by France to manet. Care

he is word. England cannot historicity performance of etilizane more to stead suggests; keep 1 years and allow France to wrant taked to meet the position of its service of the Loudene from Turkey. This would be passent have no account of great advances made | true even of England had been services: the second and the inverse of the number of the state of the second of t and educated for the work and this education name. Hertish no far as it affected the bulkan a representation than the a estand over he where offend life, and comme to latterents, while Asteri, Health on his he by a try years of healt which as been part, had failed for discharge the obliwould test equip tim for seme me timp about guiliness toward Grent Britain imposed upon him by that instrument As a But in a long quotation from a report matter of fact, the reverse has been

ment on the foreign ordnance factories to save Eastern Roumelia for the Sultan, CROKER AND TAMMANY HALL. NEW YORK WATER COLOR CLUB. when that province revolted and sought incorporation with Bulgaria. She has virtually reduced to a nullity ABDUL Hamid's suzerain rights over Egypt by her permanent occupation of the his own specialty. This was the case Nile Valley. She has remained an impassive spectator, while Crete was Springfield Armory and Watervliet and torn from Turkey, and she has indicated no intention of opposing the annexation of that island to Greece. Under these arsenals, and I could not, therefore, the circumstances, England cannot profess to have acted as the Sultan's next friend in the matter of the fulfilment of the Berlin Treaty, and she cannot, therefore, put forward any moral claim to relief from the duty devolved upon her by the Cyprus Convention. There is, to be sure, in that convention a vague reference to the institution of reforms in Asia Minor, but, whether the words This is hardly an argument against the used commit the Sultan to the conversion of Turkish Armenia into an autonomous community is plainly a question ports, rely on private firms, such as for arbitration, and not one to be determined by the construction put upon SCHNEIDER-CANET, St. CHARMOND and it by one of the parties. Meanwhile England, as we have said, is retaining Cyprus, which she has no right to do, unless she is prepared to pay the stipulated price, namely, the defence of the Sultan's title to all his Asiatic dominions, including the island of Lesbos.

We now see why M. DELCASSÉ, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, has been so careful to explain to the British Foreign Office, that France, by her naval demonstration in the Ægean, has no intention of asserting sovereignty over any of Turkey's Asiatic possessions. but merely wishes to enforce certain claims of French citizens, the justice of which has been recognized by Turkey guns. He defends the guns against itself. At this hour the demonstration seems to have fulfilled its purpose.

The Devil in Salem Again.

Perhaps it is too much to say that respectability was invented in Salem, Mass. Beverly and Nahant might object to such an assertion: but Beverly and Nahant are chiefly for the summer, and Salem is for all the year. A city which reminds you of some placid and beautiful old lady, living in the past and full of reminiscences. Some flavor of Cathay still lingers about the town, an engaging marine odor and faint saltiness. The fine old houses seem to be listening for the footsteps of their ancient owners, white with lace at the wrist and cunningly mottled of face with port and negus and West India rum that has slain its thousands. The town of Gallows Hill and of HAWTHORNE, it broods solemnly over its vanished glories and sells doubtful "antiques" to the generous pilgrims from the West. A town of genealogies, older than Boston. We have seen and revered men from Salem. They seemed a little apart from the rest of the world. They lived up to their high calling. "You are very young," the waiter seemed to say to DAYY COPPERFIELD. "We are very old," these sons of Salem seemed to say. Old and quiet. The babies of Salem are born middle-aged and never squall. Noise is vulgar and Salem is

In the absence of the Old Deluder SATAN, Salem is as orderly as order and as quiet as a mute; and since his peculiar devilish diversions there in the seventeenth century he has usually given the town a wide berth. It is a place where he must feel himself out place. Imagine the Hon. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON at a football game or the Hon. ERVING WINSLOW as a private in the American army in the Philippines and you will get some weak image of the feelings of the Adversary, when he goes to Salem. But business is business. The Old Man has been in Salem again.

The facts are rather interesting. The Hon. JOHN F. HURLEY, Mayor of Salem, brought charges before the Board of Aldermen against the City Marshal and eight patrolmen. The offences imputed to them ranged from drunkenness to refusal to speak to one another. The first bearing began last Thursday night at seven. Public interest in the matter seemed extraordinarily feverish. Suppose that Patrolmen ABERCROMBIE, BARRETT, LEHAN, HUBLEY, BUTLER, CARR, SMITH and PRAY would not speak to or associate with one another. Was that any good reason why the Council Chamber, where the hearing was held, should be packed, and the hall and stairway, far beyond ear of the proceedings, filled with a restless crowd! Suppose that Patrolman GOLDTHWAITE had given city tax bills to storekeepers and their clerks to deliver instead of delivering them himself from door to door, was present system of making contracts for in the Crimean War, Austria got Bosnia that any good reason why hisses and cheers should alternate as the hearing went on? Neither love of HUBLEY nor hatred of him was sufficient to account for the growing excitability of the crowd. Some smister influence was at work-Some current of machief and devitry a motion to adjourn was made. The and Austria. like their co-signatories provid rushed to the front of the room, to the Berlin Treaty, bound themselves | hooted, hissed. The motion was lost, to maintain that compact, which, besides. The hearing lasted until four in the morn-Roumeha to the Sultan and sanctioned insulting epithets. At last the crowd Congress and stherware. The initials of that of every to the obligations which she as small and speal things. It rained here was given in the report for new peach said summed in common with the other Powers | pictures, broken gas fixtures, windows, draged show more reaches after reach one proposented at Borin. England entered chairs, sentions wrote the singer with upto a specific and private contract misstine and smudgy fingers on wall As a requir of the interference by By a secret tends with Turkey she and reling It will take thousands of

To our France of Take NOT our As I possible that England and enquest this week

Mr Frederic Au.

To the fourth of the fire on I read to the form of the section of the Set. When Mann. Type state "per" time. I am be peried with the fire w

The Power of the Boss Fatally Weakened

by His Loss of Patronage. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The report that Croker will now retire from the leadership of Tammany Hall and surrender its control to other hands is scouted by him, but it is not intrinsically improbable. It is credible his retirement may be forced by the district leaders he led to defeat, but the story that he would or could delegate his authority to the one of his lieutenants who was most conspicuously responsible for the nomination of the defeated and discredited Tammany county candidates is most improbable, as is also the suggestion that Tammany would prefer to suffer defeat under Croker's leadership than to put itself under another chieftain or chieftains more likely to retrieve its present misfortunes. It is pointed out that John Kelly, Croker's

preceptor and predecessor, suffered nothing

within Tammany from successive defeats.

They did not deprive him of histenacious hold on the organization, but further strength-

ened it, so that it was said of him that, what-

ever might be the measure of his influence in the hours of Tammany victory, he was invincible in defeat. But in one salient particular there is an essential difference between the leadership of Kelly and of Croker. Kelly, though he surrounded himself with Assembly district or ward district leaders, invoked always the support of moral forces by nominating many candidates whose personal rectitude in private life and capable public service won for them the support of Democrats of high moral standards. The errors of his leadership often blighted Tammany projects and defeated Tammany tickets, but Mr. Kelly retained a large measure of public respect. Moreover, during his active leadership of thirteen years, he was always to be found at his post of duty and was always indefatigable in serving the interests of Tammany, within his lights. He carried his devotion to the verge of obstinacy, but he was never after pecuniary gain for himself. His only home was New York, and all his pride and his associations were in it. Under Croker's leadership a totally different condition has come in. His relation to the affairs of the Tammany organization is occasional only. During the greater part of each year he is absent at his home in England. To moral agencies he makes no concession and to the moral sentiment of the community he pays no heed. His dependence is upon the power of the patronage of which, for many years, Tammany has had possession; but after Jan. I that source of strength will be lost to it in very great part. His ruthless rule has also deprived 'tammany of representatives commanding public respect by reason of their personal character and it has driven from the organization many of its ablest and most adroit politicians. Take, for example, the case of Mr. Sheehan, whose title to district leadership was undeniable and who had the support of his Tammany constitutents, but having incurred the enmity of Croker he was flung aside and reviled. His overthrow was intended to be a warning to all other leaders of the dire fate sure to follow the assertion of any measure of independence. Obedience to Croker must be absolute, servility to him complete. With the aid of abundant patronage such a system might be bolstered up long, if not indefinitely, but now that has been shut off by the bal district or ward district leaders, invoked always the support of moral forces by nom-

An Appeal to Women. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Now that election is over, I want to commence a crusade against the indecent fashion of long dresses for the ladies. Indecent, whether they drag in the mud, or the way they are

What would the ladies think of the men. if they should have their overcoats made two feet longer than usual, so that they must

be held up, or drag? I pause for a reply. NEW YORK, NOV. 8

The Roosevelt-Booker Washington Incident TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Booker Washington is the most eminent Southerner now living. While residing abroad I was able to witness the growth of his Euro-pean reputation—as an educator, a phi-lanthropist, and an orator—and also to observe that the credit of the whole South was resting mainly on that same colored man. Again and again, when tidings came of lynchings and burnings of negroes, it was said, 'Ah, but there is Booker Washington and schools; there must be millions of just d good-hearted men and women support-thin, and such horrors will end t may be that some white man may appear the South great enough to deserve the home-of mankind by withstanding and subregion and rescuing his own race from the agencies of decivilization, but thus far the great Southerner in the eye of civilization

the agencies of decivilization, but thus far the great Southerner in the eye of civilization is Booker Washington.

I have no admiration for Mr Roosevelt, but my old Virginia heart is for once warm with a tribute to him—which is suppressed because it is not legitimate to praise a man for a simply honorable action. Even if Booker Washington were not the gentleman that he is in presence and manners, his public services are such as should not be ignored by the President. His life is written. It is a part of the history of this country. His career is an American career. The unreleating facts cannot be altered by making faces at the men who recognize them. Let the righteous and intelligent men and women in the South call a halt to these vulgar coulthe South call a halt to these vulgar ebul-ons of provincialism and race hatred the white Southern youth he exhorted ponder seriously the career of Booker to ponder seriously the career of Booker Washington, and under their favorable conditions endeavor to achieve even more than he under the most unfavorable con-ditions

Moncuse D Conway

NEW YORK, NOV 8

Dr. Spatter's Beath and the Bucking Law TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SUL The horrible accident resulting in the death of Dr. C. M. Spalter in Dr. E. E. Tull's naphtia. launch while duck shooting on Long Island Sound, off New Rochette, is to be greatly deployed. At the same time it brings forcibly to mind the flagrant violation of the State haw which prohibits shooting on these waters from a boat which is propolled by other than hand or sail power. Those of us who occasionally shoot at the ducks there have noticed a continual increase in the number of launches whose owners come from the adjacent parts and shoot in that venety. Two years ago a launch explosed near this same spot and several fives were last the cage one of the worst offenders in the regard. I have something may be done to stop the practice.

Frombie in the Elevator

IN THE EDITOR OF THE SUS NO. any of your readers explain why the

Ampel desume. Small

To the Forther of Teep for the in your letter of the Min lens there desired belong a first project on the philase bland for " My Fogel beyone as sould that maked has any mind of the black Egrap-sponding of his neighbourk page. Enoughly to the mod I already have no channel for it. I contain physicist aread by the man to come have profes represently to the community may or . But English accoming proper will place for the practication or

The mask formation of Table Still, the in these days and parameterists stated your hadars of the advisable of the large frames, your practices. Their characters decreased a becomes by department and had becomes principles. It is the property of the formation of the final day.

All the name we since that manufact which is

The twelfth annual exhibition of the New York Water Color Club has been opened in the Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fiftyseventh street, and will be continued until Dec. 1. Except for the ministures, which as a group seem to reach the limits of mediocrity, it is an interesting little show; including a larger number than usual of pictures which indicate the special craftsmanship and feeling of the water colorist. There are fewer of those subjects which have been laboriously built up with layer upon layer of pigment mixed with body color to the loss of vibrancy, freshness and transparency; fewer of those in which any original spontaneity that there may have been has disappeared in a perfection of finish; fewer, also, of examples in which the sentiment and atmosphere have been drawn from the faucet. There is, in fact, more evidence of that delicious skill which floods the pure color on to the paper, reaching with happy readiness the significance of the subject and preserving the freshness of vision, lively sensibility to impressions and tactful facility to which the medium lends itself most characteristically. To illustrate these qualities, let us com-

pare the work of Miss Rhoda Holmes Nicholls and of Genjiro Yeto; the one as representing very admirably the Caucasian method of water color, the other as retaining much of the distinctive characteristic of the Japanese. Miss Nicholls shows "The Sand Dune," a fragment of sandy shore spotted with scrub foliage, a composition which itself has been influenced by Japanese art, being of the unexpected kind and balanced by the nice adjustment of contrasted forms. But to any one familiar with such a scene, this little picture recalls the wholesome invigoration of air and light and space as well as the local features. It shows every sign of having been done rapidly, while the enjoyment of the impression was fresh in the mind and it communicates to ourselves a similar liveliness of comprehension. The lady also shows a study of "Red Roses." which is clearly a work of more elaboration and probably of several sittings, yet it still preserves the freshness of intention and appearance of spontaneous execution. And its motive is decidedly naturalistic, to realize very accurately, as well as decoratively, the natural qualities of the flower. Here, then, compare it with some flower studies by Genjiro Yeto. These are, also, nature studies, inasmuch as the character of the flower and its stem and leaves has been most carefully observed, but less with the purpose of representing the material quality of the flower than of extracting from it its essential significance and of interpreting this elusive quality through an exquisite device of decorative arrangement. In "Peony," for example, the leaves and stems are rendered once and for all with a single stroke of the brush, now broad, now delicate, here broken and there continuous, the very depth of the tone regulated by the pressure on the brush. The flowers are floated on the paper, delicately piquant in parts and again melting into the background, which itself is a soft mottle of cream and brown. This naming of the colors, however, really jars upon the suggestiveness of the dainty scheme; which has the fragrance and colorless color of a wedding gown, folded away for many generations. These little drawings give a suggestion of the character of the flower, of its structure, growth and color, but rather through nference and suggestion, the main motive being to express the delicate appeal which it makes to the æsthetic sense in its most abstract form. To say that one feels them to be the most artistic things in the whole exhibition would be only to express a personal preference, while to use them as a basis of comparison with the other exhibits would be unfair, since they represent a point of view which is largely alien to the spirit of Caucasian art. Yet it is not unfair to quote them in reference to that aneral quality of suggestiveness, as on eminently a virtue of all good water colors.

seen in profile against a background of lily foliage, with bright geraniums and anemones forming a bouquet of brilliance near her broad rose-colored sash. There can be no question that the picture is beautiful in color and in its sweet refinemen, but it has been earried to a degree of finish that seems to leave nothing to the imagination. The painter has held nothing in reserve and leaves us nothing to grow to by degrees, so that, speaking at any rate for one's self, the picture is one to attract but not to retain one's admiration. I find something much more likely to become companionable and something, also, recompanionable and something, also, revealing a choicer kind of asthetic perception to a little "Phlox" by Miss Myra B. Spaford, that hangs near the larger picture and is very likely to be overawed by the latter's brilliant distinctiveness. Anthe latter's brilliant distinctiveness. Another excellent example of flower painting is "tlematis," by L. t. Hunter a burch of purple blessoms and green leaves set in a glass bowl against an old brass dish and background of peacock blue. Its quest richness of color is particularly agreeable, though it lacks the delicate spontancity of the little "Priox."

Two theroughly genuine water colors

tancity of the little "Pides." Two theroughly genuine water colors are Charles P. Gruppe's "In Old Delft" and "Gray Day in Hodand," painted with a full comprehension of the resources of the medium and with a real knowledge of the resential qualities of the Dutch landscape. They have the lively forwars and grays as of peldden washed by rain, the carossing atmosphere and quiet spright-liness of that facsinating country seembowever, not by an intelligent outsider, but by one whose eynqualtine or length of espoure have enabled from to reach an intimacy of understanding and appreciaintimized of intelevolutiding and approximation. A similar conspired making the approximation of the application of a very deferred subject approximation in E. Evylog Counce's Least and shoulders of an Indian. "Richital Chief." This fut entired, the office boy, and the unusually assent to one quite at antisonally interesting politically store personally folds a study, and influences; as so often is the times and infinition that a painter brings to local upon the portrait of a matter westign of the court spect of a matter westign of the court fire contributions, and the while exhibition in suggestion of the face. The hadr past restriction of tasks to quarter the training of the face. the time that had become an time in spate in the legal to the property of the form the property of a provide particular than a series of a provide particular a larger to a series of a provide particular and the formation in the property of the property of the provide particular to the property of the particular to the property of the provide particular to the property of the provide particular to the property of the particular to the particular t

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the open sea, beyond the scurry of water on the rocks, to a deep purple blue. One has no intention of saying that the color in nature was not such as he has tried to represent it, but that here it does not represent to one's self what he had in mind, since he has sought to reach it by the crude method of mixing on his palette what seems to be the required tint, instead of reaching it by the subtler method of juxtaposing to by the subter method of judgapaning various hues upon the paper. It is akin to the fallacy of trying to paint the sky blue by sheer force of blue pigment, which, the nearer it approximates to the actual depth of blue in the heavens, loses by so much its vibrancy and atmospheric quality. So here the sense of water is lost in the positive assertion of this excessive strength of pigment. It might seem as if his vision were for the moment afflicted with an obsession of purple, for this color, used, however, with more suggestion of mystery, reappears in the "Fantasie." But it is introduced here in some cliffs, which are little more than a background to the real theme-a fantastic treatment of pale green

The latter, rearing up against the submerged rocks, falls over in volutes of gauzy texture, while the spray floats in "veils of thinnest lawn." It seems to be an attempt, thinnest lawn." It seems to be an attempt, and a very charming one, to render the abstract quality of movement in the water, somewhat as the Japanese do so successfully in their wood carving and metal work, color lending here an additional suggestion of varying planes of solidity and transparency. The imaginativeness of this picture is echoed, though to other purpose, in three subjects by Charles Austin Needham. In these the imagination involves some three subjects by Charles Austin Needham. In these the imagination involves some sentiment. The names of two, "Death of a Summer" and "The Land of Dreams," suggest the scope: in the one case more limited to the sentiment of nature, in the other extended to its human significance. Both are full of spiritual suggestion, particularly the letter. It shows a woman in ticularly the latter. It shows a woman in a forest; a vista of tree trunks, reflecting variously the uncertain light and stretching toward a little glimpse of clear sky. In the third picture, "The Open Boat," there is a tumult of water in which the little craft is, no doubt, meant to appear as a mere sport to the element. But it is too obviously a toy boat, and reminds one how consida toy boat, and reminds one now considerable an art is required to place objects, when they are small, accurately in the proper plane of the picture to which they belong. In a recent notice of Henri Moret's work allusion was made to his skill in this respect, and the triviality of the boat in Mr. Needham's picture enforces it.

John La Farge is represented by a study made in the island of Tahiti of "The Diadem Peak," a solitary uprising among rounded verdure-clad hills of bare rock, rosy gray against a delicately colored sunset sky. With much solemnity and spirituality in the upper part of the picture is contrasted the rich limpid coloring of the lower slopes, which in some branch forms in trasted the rich impid coloring of the lower slopes, which in some branch forms in the foreground is illustrative of the artist's love of minute study as well as of im-pressionistic rendering. The latter quality reappears with very convincing effect in two studies of sand dunes by Dodge Mackright. His method is extremely abstract in its far remove from the usual way of interpreting phenomena, but there is no mistaking the truthful import of those virile studies. They convey an impression

virile studies. They convey an impression as acceptable as it is personal.

A "Late Moonrise" by Ben Foster, "The Autumn Rains" by Charles Warren Eaton and George F. Of's "Cap'n and Monte Angels" are pictures that one finds a pleasure in lingering over; and three others which have qualities that distinguish them which have qualities that distinguish them are Charlotte B. Coman's "Late Autumn," M. R. Sturgis's "A Pitch Pine," Bertha D. Sanders's "The S'ar and the Pool" and Red Chimney," by Emilie Decombes.
T. McChesney sends a cottage inBaby's Toilet, "which is good enough." to have been better. The figures would appear to have been studied at first hand, also the furniture, but the general tone and feeling of the picture to be a recollec-tion derived from Holland. Maurice B. Prendergast's curiously interesting patch work of form and color, so full, too, of lively movement must be mentioned and Charles L. Bull's very effective studies in ine and flat color of a panther's hunt after

One looks back to the exhibition as having more than the usual amount of pictures to stimulate one's interest and appreciation.

SCHNURRBARTBINDE HERE. The Contrivance Used by the Kalser to Train His Mustache.

From the Pittsburg Despatch. WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—A few samples f schnurrbartbinde have been received here from Berlin. But they are not on sale. may be a big demand for them next season. In contrast, therefore, let us turn to Albert Herter's "Anemones;" the almost full-sized study down to the waist of the beautiful girl of the Mary Anderson type, seen in profile against a background of lift foliage, with bright geraniums and needs a schnurrbartbinde as much as a lady

of his mustache would soon disappear. He needs a schnurrbartbinde as much as a lady to whom nature has not been kind in the matter of curis needs a curling iron.

This schnurrbartbinde is a contraption of silk gauze on a wire frame, two little leather straps and two pieces of elastic web. The samples now here were brought over by young men who are wearing the ends of their mustaches pointing upward like church steeples. The maker of this toilet article avers that the Emperor is the inventor.

The schn—and all the rest of it is formed somewhat like a bat with wings extended. When Emperor will am summons his hairdresser that functionary brings a binder with him. His imperial Majesty's mustache is tucked up as he wears it and the schnurs-bartbinde is fastened behind his head it stays there until the Emperor has had his shampoo and all parts of the face not covered by the contrivance are shaved. Then the binding is removed and the result is that wooderful upward twist.

For the benefit of those who haven't their dictionaries at hand, the combination of sixteen letters may be translated as moaning "mustache binder in herium it is whispered not siscken aloud because that would be liese enject; that the Emperor isses a sort of paste to keep the ends of his mustache standing

SHORT THOUGHTS. Littleness

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ICE-BREAKER FOR QUEBEC. Frenchman's Plan for Keeping the

Lawrence Open All Winter. QUEBEC, Nov. 9.-European capital is

bout to be employed in an attempt to accomplish the winter navigation of the St. Lawrence, which is at present closed by ice for five or six months of the year. The main mover in this matter is W. Nordin, head of the timber house of O. W. Nordin & Co. of Paris, who has satisfactorily mastered the difficulties attending the winter navigation of the Baltic. He was here last winter and made a special study of the movements of the ice and the

various currents of the St. Lawrence. He has just returned here with his brother. backed by a European syndicate and large capital, and is at present engaged in looking for suitable forest tracts for lumbering operations and the pulp-wood

The vessels employed by the Messrs. Nordin for the winter navigation of the Baltic are of special construction, with raised bows heavily sheathed with metal which press down upon as well as cut out the ice, which attains a thickness of several feet in the Baltic. In the St. Lawrence, on the other hand, the river below Quebec is never frozen all across, the danger to winter navigation consisting in the berge and floating fields of ice.

Mr. Nordin's chief aim in striving to extend the season of navigation from the St. Lawrence, is to facilitate the shipment of his products to Europe all the year round, without having to bear the additional cost in winter, of sending them by rail to as American port.

If he ships by the Saguenay he will have

to cut out a great depth of ice in that river, but not more than in the Baltic. He will scarcely attempt to keep the St. Lawrence clear of ice above Quebec, for between this city and Montreal the ice sometimes attains a thickness of nearly thirty feet, grounding on the bed of the river.

One of the greatest difficulties hereto-fore experienced by the many different persons who have proposed the winter navigation of the St. Lawrence, has been that of insurance. Though occasional trips have been made in safety to the lowe St. Lawrence in the winter months, none of these has been attempted by large and valuable ocean-going steamers, for the underwriters refuse to insure them because of the supposed perils. It will, therefore, be necessary for the syndicate of Mr. Nordin

to become its own underwriters.

The importance of this scheme, not only to Quebec, but also to the whole of Canada at the present time, arises from the fact that Quebec proved last summer that she is on the shortest and most direct route for on the shortest and most direct route for the shipments of grain from the Northwest to Europe, and is chiefly handicapped by her inability to continue these shipments during the winter season. It is believed here that the success of Mr. Nordin a scheme would rapidly build up Quebec to be one of the greatest grain shipping ports in America.

When a Locomotive Blows Up From the Baltimore Sun

"I am one of the very few persons who ever saw a locomotive blow up." an old railroad man to a reporter of TH SUN the other day. "Generally the mer who witness the explosion of a steam e gine are so dead when the smoke has cleared away that they are never able to give an account of the disaster.

"Like many other accidents, the one I saw was the result of carelessness-low water in the boiler, for the engine had just come from the shops and was in complete come from the shops and was in complete repair. It was on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in West Virginia a number of years ago. I was on a locomotive some distance behind the one which exploded, and was looking ahead out of the cab window, so that the ill-fated engine was immediately before my eyes. Suddenly I saw the machine rise in the air it seemed to me to be about as high as the telegraph poles beside the track, which, as you doubtless know, are not so high as telegraph poles in the city. Then came a cloud of dense black smoke and dust, which hid the engine from view, and almost simultaneously I heard the roar of the explosion.

"Both the engineer and the fireman were killed, and the locomotive was fit for nothing much but the scrap heap when it fell to the ground. The crown sheet over the firebox had blown out.

"The strange thing about the explosion

The strange thing about the explosion of the transport of the strange that no white steam was seen you that no white steam was seen you that no white steam was seen that no white steam is invisit was that no white steam was seen You know that perfectly dry steam is invisible being like the air, and before it had time to condense it was probably smothered by the cloud of smoke and dust raised by the

Will Wed When He Is 100 Years Old.

From the St Louis Globe-Democrat INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 6 - If Charles Stolts 92 years of age, lives to reach his hundredth birthday he is to be married to a woman who

"O. I am not so old," he said. Not two years has passed quick and I feel his boy. You wouldn't believe it, but I am gaged if I reach the lot mark I am to mer the court of the property of the about 100 Mrs. Prosser, who herself has kept is strength wonderfully well, vandrued stoltz's statement

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